VOL. V.

of Tennessee. These notes were held in great part by citizens of the State who could

ion made for erring woman in the Magdale: Homes, and points its remarks with this sa

He off the Gospel did declars— Proclaimed its truth and worth— Was humble in his walk and prayer

A worthy brother in the faith Did ask him now to preach: "I'll give a little talk," he said, "I am too old to teach."

He slowly rose, discoursed a while, With feeble, trembling breath; Ills face was lighted with a smile, from when he speke of death.

With feelings tender and sublined as He named the life to come.
Told of his hopes, his faith renewed,
The joy of going home.

westly he taked of life and death, of earthly loy and pain; Time thes with rapid wing," he saith, "But death to me le gath."

"Life's road in youth is broad and brigi We tread on Fancy's flowers; Then parallel the lines become, In manipod's golden hours.

But down the hill as we descend Our hearts should then be brave. Our hearts should then be brave.
For three hier controls more and more
Until they touch the grave.

"I'm in the marrows now," he said,
"The way is rough and drear;
Blessed be tied! It doth hayond
Breader and bright appear."

MONTAIN VIEW MIGHN SCHOOL,
ristol, Nov. 1869.

payments for taxes of other monies due to the State."

This section was repealed by the act of June 10-1865. The repealing clause was an amendment attached to the bill to pay the current expenses of the General Assembly. The purpose of this repeal was to deprive the cutzens of the State of the privilege of paying their taxes with the notes of the Buck of Tennessee, and in this the Radicals nave succeeded for more than four years. They wanted money to squander for the benefit of themselves and their partisans, and laid heavy burdens upon the people in the shape of taxes, and then denied them the privilege of paying even a portion of tess taxes in the currency which the State had solemnly covenanted to receive. No relief was afforded or pretended to be afforded those who held the notes of the Back of Tennessee. These notes were held in

The "Hed Rweet" and the "Old Sweet"

Springs.

It is enstowary for visitors when leaving the White Sulphur to go by stage-coach across the Alleghony Mountain to the "Red Sweet Springs," lying seventer n miles away in a beautiful vailey on the enstern side of the ridge, or to the "Old Sweet Springs," situated just one mile farther down the same valley. We followed the fashion, and leaving the gay halls and lawns of the "White" about three o'clock in the afteriewing the gay halls and lawns of the "White" about three o'clock in the afternoon, it was after dark when we drew up at the "Red." We went to search of the Springs, and guided by a light which twinkled far away down the lawn, we sought and found them. They are the strongest and most beautiful of all the Virginia Springs, and as our light was reflected back true the caverns whence issued the water.

runi the caverns whence issued the water, their wales red with its mineral deposit, and the bright stars looked up at us out of the depths of the pellucid pool wherein the waters met, we thought we had never seen anything so enchantingly beautiful.

There are three springs separated from each other by but a thin partition of rock, their waters resembling each other very closely to the legacy the leader of the State government. According to the capture of the State government. According to the capture of the Bank of Ton. their waters resembling each other very closely in taste, but each having a different analysis; one has a large proportion of iron, one more magnesis, and the other has a trace of arum. They fl w out within a space of six or eight feet into a common of the control of the cont proof and thence pass off through two roughs, one leading toto the ladies and the other into the gentl mon's large punge or assuming baths. The water is also provided hit and cold to apartments in a bathing on hand ther into the genti mor's large pumpe or asimming baths. The water is also provided had and cold to apartments in a bathing house for those who prefer to use it thus; but they are not many. Oh! the glory of that plunge bath! langine if you can a proof 25 feet long by 20 feet wide, the water five feet deep, and a stream two feet wide by half a foot thick, constantly folling into it and fi wing through, with a natural temperature of the body, and a surpressible to the temperature of the body — in a corrent you can scarcely breast. A high wooden wall surpressed of the body, on one aide of which are dressing allower; leave and the long side of which are dressing allower; leave and the long side of which are dressing allower; leave and the long in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam of \$927,639 02, all in the old issues of the beam, for the Radical of the thinks and writes a great many.

PERSONAL RENCOUNTERS.

It may well be assumed that Mr. Prentice, although comfortably exempt from all well be expected otherwise of a movement in which there was no community of any or how often he has been despared of. In a l his numerous reacounters. He does not know now often he has been despared of. In a l his numerous reacounters he has selected to the stream two regions and Valentian for how often he has been despared of. In a l his numerous reacounters he has selected to the stream two feets with the long was the sum of \$927,639 02, all into the expected otherwise of a movement lie with their was no community or how often he has been despared of. In a l his numerous reacounters he has selected to the way of the heat of the thirty or the count. They were unsuccessful every we recommend that Mr. Prentice, although comfortably exempt involved that Mr. Prentice, although comfortably exempt inv

jour clothing in one of these and plunging into the water, after a three or four minute seem, obey "Uncle Joshua's" earnest lavocation to you to stay in no longer; and coming out, let that constable servitor rub co coming out, let that wenerable servitor rub
you well down, while he shows you his cegant paintings in water colors and described and paintings in water colors and described he cuming y pretends to think you are a
menufer—the resemblance is an striking.—
But the water and Uncle J ah havy acted
like a charm; you feel regenerated and
disenthratied and walk to the Spring to
lake internally the liquid whose external
use you have had so great cades to admire.
There seems to be some mysterions power
in the mineral size of the o'the water, which
makes it advisable to remain in the bath
but a short time. From three to five min
utes is the regulation time, and from the
universal caution one receives not to stay
in too long, there are few who care to greation made for erring woman in the Mardalen

and be therefore hurtful instead of invigor-ating and bee ficial.

There is an immense amount of carbonic

There is an immessee amount of carbonic acid gas flowing out with the water from the spring; and in the ladies bath, in which the water from its entrance to its exit does not flow through the pool, but only through a corner of it, this gas does not pass off with sufficient rapidity, but remains—being heavier than the a-mosphere—on the surface of the water; it is therefore necessary, every morning betwee the ladies are admitted to the bath, to send servants into the pool, who whip the gas with towels towards the part of the pool where the water passes off. Every spring the baths are cleaned out with a good deal of difficulty, as the water flowing through them all winter, leaves a thick deposit of earthy matter on the floor, which hardens almost into stone. It is necessary to fasten ropes around the

the floor, which hardens almost into stone. It is necessary to fasten ropes around the negroes who are sent in to do this cleaning, as they frequently fall down, sufficiated with the gas. Several deaths have occurred in years gone by of persons bathing after the season was over, and when the bath was musttended.

The temperature of the water of the springs being as we have said but 76 degrees, the drinking of it is at first unpleasant, but as with all these spring waters you soon become accustomed to it and get to like it. It has a soft teste and to that extent may be termed "sweet;" it is very strongly impregnated with iron, and large by the magnesia and is decidedly the strongest chally beate water we know of any where. until after her child was born, and then he deserted her.

The woman who kept the house went to her and said: "Now, you must pay your way or go." The poor young thing, not eighteen years of age, wrote home to her father, telling him her pittiul story, and begging to be taken back to the shelter she had left. He assured her, "If I could lay my hand on your paramour, I would murder him, and see you said your bastard die in the street before I would open my doors to you."

atrongest chalybeate water we know of anywhere.

At the "Old Sweet Springe," a mile down the valley, another apring of the same character of water but not so strongly impregnated, rice up; not flowing out in a stream as in the usual course of springs, but bubbling up a roughy from the graveily bottom of the swimming bath and the drinking reall; the bubbles of carbonic acid gas are seen constantly tising to the surface of the pool, as rises up the air breathed out by the flates in a pond. These "Old Sweet Springs," although the water is far inferior to that at the Red Sweet, are nevertheless the resort of the more gay and fashionable of the springs visitors. The buildings are the best to be found at any of the Virginia Springs; the Hotel and the two steried cottages all being apparently new substantially built of brick. They are arranged around a pretty lawn; and a beautiful knowl rising to the momentain in the rear, gives a pleasant view of the far reaching valley and its evelosing clifs. The whole place is lit with gas, and the dining room, and the ball room in another building, are places where it is pleasant to dine and dance. But the "Red Sweet," heades having the best water, is the more cory and occlable place, to those who care more for

## Bristoll



BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869

wisdom and discretion, as to show to the people of the State and country that the

discret and tolorant. We will recognize

Mit der Greeley I did vight — I vor frightened like ter ty vel ; Der tam ting vasn't right.

Der Sigel he was beatsn, Und Greely, so was he; De next dime ven I gres to wight

ESPEROR NAPOLEUN'S SICKNESS. - We find 'n

told us that his disease was fungus of the biadder. Now the Philadelphia Inquirer prints a letter from Mr. George Wilkes in Paris to a friend in Philadylphia, giving some particulars of a conversation with the distinguished Dr. Brown Sequard, in the course of which the latter directed Mr. Wilkes attention to certain articles which be describe angested in a Paris increase.

"This man has violated all profession obligations in these articles and has 4 selo

I leafs dem fellers be It ishn't no use dalking,
Dom Democrats ish bricks,
I vights no more mit Sigel—

I quits dem bolitics.

(Whole No. 223.)

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e lie il. DR. WM. N. VANCE,

LATE of Kingsport, resides in Bristol.rom town and country.

OFFICE, in King's Block-first door on he right-up stairs aug 14, ly

DR. DUNN,
Resident Destist

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Thursday Veduy and order
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

That were benght when Goods were at the foreset Prices, snabling him to sell to his customers and friends nearly at its samp prices before the war. The attention of the too of the Ladies to the too of the Ladies and Misses Trimmed Hats, of the Ladies and Misses Trimmed Hats, of the Ladies and Misses Trimmed Hats, of the Ladies thyies, and very cheap. And for the Gents, I have a new line of REAY-MADE CLOTHING.

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G sofe, from me, the country will country will gave a large and the gave and gold all gaves they can get all they may want at one place, and can exchange their Produce for such Goods as they used, and take the money home for the balance.

It is with piesenre I million my thanks to my non-mercus friends and patrons for their kied patronage and hope to be able to make it to their interest the continue their business with me.

E. H. SENEKER.

WANTED.

"I calcu'ate," said the C slonel, "that A Repository of Fashing "course and Instruction

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Critical Notices of the Press.

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The Barar is excellent. Like all the OF GEN. GRANT.

McClellan's previous efforts. At the sam-time I do not wish to disparage General Grant, for he has many abilities; but if Grant had commanded during the first year of the war, we would have gained our inde-pendence. Grant's poincy of attacking would have been a blessing to us, for we lost more men by inaction than we would have lost in battle. After the first Manas-sas, the army took a sort of "dry rot," and we lost more men by camp diseases than we we lost more men by camp diseases than we would have by fighting."

"What is your individual opinion of J. B.
Dava!"
"I think history will record him as one
of the greatest men of the time. Every lost
cause, you know, must have a scape goat,
and Mr. Davis has been obes n as such; he
must take all the blame without any of the
credit. I do not know any man in the Confederate Status that could have conducted
the war with the success he did."

"What is your opinion of Sheridan!"
"I don't think he is a man of any ability at all; I never did think so; I'll tell you shy. At Winchester Sheridae had as much cavairy as Early had men altogether. This the official records show. The battle was fought in a fair, open field from none till dunk. Early, of course, was defeated, but he made a well ordered retreat with the loss of but three guns. Now, any man of ordinary ability ought to have captured every man that Early had with him. He had it in his power, it he had fillowed it up, to have ended the war in two weeks, for Early could not have made sno her stand, and Lynchburg could have been taken, and thus all of Lee's communications with Petersburg would have been cut. If. Now, what do you think is his miserable excuse?" said the Colonel. "That he would have had to detach half his army of 50,000 men to guard his communications 50,000 men to guard his communications from me, when all the men I had at the time was about two or three bundred Such

was his explanation before the Commit econ the Conduct of the War.

Head of his Victim.

New York, Nov. 8.—Immense indignation is manifested throughout the State at the conduct of a D.strict Attorney in Rockland county. He has prostituted the sacred name of justice and created a feeling of abhorrence among all men by a flendish act. In the condemned cell of the new city jul, in Rockland county, N. Y., a young man wearily rocks backward and forward in a rickety chair waiting his execution for murder. His name is Antione Manyer, an in a rickety chair waiting his ex-cution for murder. His name is Astione Maurer, an Alsatian, convicted of the murder of Joschim Fueter, and he will be hanged on the 3th of December. The murder was a brutal one and created great excitement through the country. From its acture it became known as the Spring Valley mystery. A large reward was effected and detective officers succeeded in arresting Manrer in

372 votes at the recent election in that State The voting population of this county, assuming that all white men over the age of twen y one have the right to vote, reaches fully 2,400. But with such rigor and vindic veners have the Radicals prescribed their fellow-citizens through the instrumentality of test-oaths, registry laws, etc., that about nine-tenths of the voters are disfranchised. This is but a single specimen. Many other counties, and, indeed, the entire State, suffer nearly to the same extent. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the Democrats and the "let up" Republicans - which means Republicans opposed to this wholesale system of prusadiption-succeeded in carrying the Legislature over their Radical opponents by a large majority. If such a thing can be done by the Conservatives when the helf, or say even the one fourth, of their strength is denied access to the polls, what will be the fate of Radicalism in that State hereafter when these restrictions shall be removed?

THE SYMM OF VIRGINIA, which met in the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond, recently, is one of the oldest Symods on this continent. When, shortly after the independence of the United States, the Presbyterian Church was reorganized, in 1778 (the year of the adoption of the Federal Constitution), the Synod of Virginia and the Carolinas was one of the four Synoda into which the Church was divided. The increase of population and the progress of roligion compelled the departure of the two Synods of North and of South Carolina from the house of their common mother. As it has not been subject to political legislation, this Synod at present embraces all the Presbyterian Churches in East and West Virginia, and many of those in Maryliand. It stretches from the ocean to the Ohlo and from North Carolina to Pennsylvania. It numbers 9 presbyteries, 187 ministers, 17 licentiates, and 22 deandidates for the positions.

with my average force of about three hurdred men—and it never exceeded that—I neutralized the operations of at least fifty thousand men on the Fed ral side; and to reason for this is plain. The F deral Georges erals were compelled to goard the whole line of the Potomac and the Bultimore and Onio Railroad. I therefore had before me an unbroken line of rome bundred miles in extent, and I could set my linger upon any particular point, dash down upon it before my intentions were even dreamed of, accomplish my purpose and ride away."

BIS ( PINION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN. "Who do you consider to have been the shiest General on the Federal side !!"

"General McC clean, by all odds. I think he is the only man on the Federal side that could have organized the army as it was. I further think that he is the only mailtary man of any brains you had."

"G ant of course had more successes in the field in the latter part of the war, but Grant only came in to reap the benefits of McClellan's previous efforts. At the same We will show them that in the Damocratic Leg slature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self covernment. We propose to abolish such laws and give them is mething worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York, and the government in all its branches, thoroughly Democratic I am aware of the responsibility this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as the Executive of this State. I realized their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them; but by the help of the people and their rep

"What is your individual opinion of J. ff.

of this State. I realized their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them; but by the help of the people and their representatives, and all the good counsels I can get, I hope to so dischrage its duties that the people will approve of my action. I believe that the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State will set with such visition and discretion as to show to the pemocracy of this State can be as moderate in the hour of victory as they have been eatient in the hour of defeat. We will be will deal justly and honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York, who have demanded

A MODERN HERODIAS.

Confronting a Murderer with the the column of a Philadelphia paper a direct

Wilkes attention to certain articles which had recently appeared in a Paris journal on the Emperor's health. They were written, Dr. Brown Sequard said, by a man who had none been physician to the Emperor—a man of great ability but dissolute habits—who had lost his standing in society and his employment by the Emporor, but who, nevertheless, knew the latter's constitution well.

"This man has violated all professional became known as the Spring Valley mystery. A large reward was effored and detective officers succeeded in arresting Manrer in Brooklyn. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. The man never confessed his guilt up to the termination of the trial, and has not done so properly since. The District Attorney, W. C. Pratt, a Radical, appointed by Gov. Fenton to fill a vacancy, bethought him of a scheme so diabolical, as unearthly, so ghoul-like in its flendish conception, that its very mention fills the heart of every sensitive person with disgust and abhorrence. He conceived the idea of forcing a confession from the unfortunate prisoner by placing before him and denly the head of the murdered man, which had been preserved for identification. The scheme was put in practice. Gov day Man rer asked leave to wash his hands somewhere, as there was no water in the cell.—He was told to go to the adjoining cell, where there was a bucket. He entered the cell watched by the Radical District Attorney, and bent down to dip his hands into the p.il, Maurer gave a shriek of fear.—There, firsting on the surface of the water, was the head—the contracted face looking into his; the glassy eyes glaring at him as if yet in the agency of death; the water lips curiod as if in pain, and the white, gleaming teeth clusched together. He started buck in surprise, in fear, in madners, and rushes from the charmer house of death. Again and again the same ordes! was gone through until the unhappy man made two or three confessions, in which insanity is clearly discernable. In his sleepless nights the ghasty head came before him in his lonely cell; it baunted him in his dreams, and appelled his senses, until his brain racked with terror, and he leaped from his bed stark staring mad. This is no fancy picture. It is stero resility, and the work of District Attorney Pratt, the Herodias of teday, who watches the effect the exhibition of a dead man's head will have on a huner. ed the secret that the Emperor is suffering under an incurable disease which must
soon put an end to him."
"What do you call soon?" I asked.
"Well, certainly within six months,"
was the rentr. "Well, certainly within six months,"
was the reply.
"And what is his disease?" I inquired.
"Fungus of the bladder," he answered.
This is a seret worth knowing, for the
stock markets of all the world will be
affected by the death of the Emperor of
France, Sequard added that "doubtless the
Emperor had been made acquiinted with
his fore and was preparing for it as well as being in order to satisfy his own morbid curiosity, has, by his settion in this case, raised a feeling of disgust, wonder and in-dignation among the citizens of Rockland ceusty which years will fail to remove.

Staughten or Honses.—The western bound passenger train of the Virginia and Tenuresce rational on Taesday night ran over and killed five horses belonging to Mr. Tront of Rosa. ks. The accident occurred near Big Lick. The locomotive was thrown from the track, but was not at all damaged.

Ballou's, Magazine, for December, is a Ballous, Magazine, for December, is a very attractive number and in point of price it represents the unusual attraction of being furnished at \$1.50 per annum. The number before us contains a portrait of Hoa. J. L. Motley, minister to England; an illustrated article on Robin Hood; A glimpse of the late war; The twentieth o December; How I was scalped; Sent to the tower; Luck and Pluck; Little Floe in dreamland : Santa Claus' Cousin, de. Address Hilict Thomes & Tabbett, 63 Corgress sirest Boston, Massachusetts.

Scott's Magazine, for November contains; Triumphant, a tale of the "bloody Queen's reign;" King Arthur and his times; Vi-siula's dream; Women and

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The Baran is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers. ers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which we have no doubt, are to day

taste, which we have no doubt, are to day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good natured menter. — The Nation.

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H Winston, B. G. Manard.
Prostdent of the Roard, G. A. Caldwell.
Secretary, E. B. McCinnahan.
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NORFOLK & THE OLD

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THIS NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE to the Work to the will be to the public, without out determine, and at moderate rate of Fare.

One of the alegant steamers of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

On the arrival of the train from Lynchburg, at 7 Tr.
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old SINON Carr age Factory, BRISTOL, TENN. HOMES short from at \$1.00, other work at pro-partitude raper waggers travel or short ; q-time. The parcomps of the public is solicited.

FOR SALE. A No. I HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE. Low for Ball. On St If White Cas Phine, Va.

What Shall be Done with the Bank of Tennessee?

Something like twenty years ago, when the Wirgs had control of the great Bunches agent of the State, the President of that institution, in a letter to a political friend, asked, "what shall be done with the Bank of Tennessee? This question was propounded with reference to the success of a political party. To day the same question additionally the same question additionally the same question and the proposed with the Bank of Tennessee (This question was propounded with reference to the success of a political party. To day the same question additionally the same question and the provided with reference to the success of a political party. To day the same question additionally the same question and the provided with reference to the success of the opticion that the same Farman, Green & Go., against P. L. Nichol, Clerk to the same parts of the Courty Court of Davidsor, then pend the fold (fread and tes) applied to her, ask claims gaaranteed other Utopian theories of the sort. Many of the Gasinat the propagation of these disastrons ideas, but they were overgied by those who argund that or the even of a vital election, the great of the sort. Many of the Gasinat the propagation of these disastrons ideas, but they were overgied by those who argund that or the even of a vital election, the great object was to swell the ranks of the new control of the chart of the waste of the sort. Many of the Gasinat the propagation of these disastrons ideas, but they were overgied by those who argund that or the even of a vital election, the great object was to swell the ranks of the sort. Many of the Gasinat the propagation of these of swell deas, but they were overgied by those who argund that or the even of a vital election, the great object was to swell the ranks of the sort. Many of the Sarkus in the propagation of these of were of a vital election, the great object was to swell the ranks of the sort. Many of the sort of the sort. Many of the sort of the sort. Many of the sort of th addresses itself to use Legislatuse in a very different sense. Iwo months ego we expressed the opicion that the sun Farman, Green & Go., against P. L. Nichol, Clerk of the County United of Davidsor, then pending betwee the Supreme General the United States to test the validity of the reject by the L. galature of the awaitin section of the charter of the Bank of Tentessee, would be decided favorably to the tax payers, and that the repeal was void. The twelfth section of the charter (see act of Jah. 19, 1838) reads as follows:

"That the utils or notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demard, in gold or silver coin, shall be receivable at the treasury of this State, and by all tax collectors and other public officers, in all payments for taxes or other monies due to the State."

This section was repealed by the act of

A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

G. D. Prentice—How he makes His Jokes Some Porsenal Remounters whose order and circumspection became principles were, at the starting, so pure whose order and circumspection became proverbial—was some converted into a receptacle for all the dreg of society, the refuge of those who, having nothing to lese, had everything to gain by the practical in his brain as a magician pulls forth coils of silken ribbons from a bat. When, cover a point suggesta itself he will jet it down, no matter where he is or what accommodations for jetting down are at hand. He generally has a pencil and a slip of paper, sometimes only the debris of an old cuvelope about him, but for a desk he will with equal readiness make use of his hat or

subdivided themselves into as may groups a covelope about him, but for a desk he will with equal readiness make use of his hat or a dead wail or a lamp-post. The note consigned to apparent oblivion in the depths of a pocket or the inside of his hat, to be brought out only by chance among a number of boon companions in the same place. When he feels inclined to wit he takes from receptacles where he has placed his more fortunate nodes, thick slips of tiny manuscripts, with bare suggestions of a joke.

Ou to each he commences a process of inconstant the superance of the famous hen persuader. He dictates in a 1 wand serious manner, with his eyes like disternately on his own little slip of paper and on the ceiling, punctuating as he goes, never halting to supply a word or two to embelish the tigure, but straight B. as fluently as Wendell Phillips or Susan on Anthony answers a refort. His conversational powers, strangely enough, are very deficient. He becomes pain-fully dull and awkward when brought into brilling to supply a word or two to embelish the tigure, but straight B. as fluently as Wendell Phillips or Susan on Anthony answers a refort. His conversational powers, strangely enough, are very deficient. He becomes pain-fully dull and awkward when brought into brilling to company. Introduce him to a not tell that company. Introduce him to an out of the saily of making any attempt at wit and humor, and seems strongly inclined to the noment to turn to the Republic on the moment to turn to the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republic as the only ly afford to lose them, and they goest them dollar for dellar. Necessity, or the fear of to-sing ail, induced large numbers to sell these no es at a great sacrifice, speculators builting them at rates ranging from 20 to 40 cents, and now the great bulk of the ontempts any, are irrevalent and pointless. The insurrection was without plan or concert. Towns, citizes, and villages have risen at their own instance. The B publican discounterance such an attempt on the part of another. His wit is apparent only in the columns of a newspaper, for it requires to be pruned and fluished before it is presentable. He does not say things that are bright, but he thinks and writes a great many.

PERSONAL RENCOUNTERS.

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himsel'.

Reuben Durrett was editor of the Louisville Courier, the principal local opponent of
the Journal, in 1858, and kept a sly paragraph in its columns for several days, intimating that Mr. Prentice, while "under a
cloud," had fallen from a gang-plank of a
steamboat into the water. Proutice was intensely energied by this little paragraph. He
did not deny, its truth. It might have been
true, but it was certainly no less objectionable on that account. Protably he idlt that
even his great command of language would

story which has more than one moral:

The women who walk our streets at night do not, as a class, sin for love of the vice they pander to, but because of the food and lite comforts they obtain by their occupation. The majority must be allured to virtue. Now, what kind of enticement is there to a woman, who was not in the first place strong enough to die of hunger, rather than to dismonor ter womanhoud, to enter a reformatory institution, when the tables are uncovered, the tea served in tin cups and awestened with molasses, and butter is had only three times a week? A case in point is before our mind now.

A young girl, well educated, refined, brought up to the inxuries of life, was educed by the man to whom she was engaged; was brought to New York to cover her shame and taken to a house of ill fame. Arguments and persuasions were used to

true, but it was certainly no less objectionable on that account. Probably he ledt that even his great command of language would not permit him to do justice to the subject. He it uply announce! that if the paragraph appeared again he would hood the editor personally responsible. Of course the paragraph appeared next morning. Mr. Prentice immediately waited upon Mr. Durrett, fired twice at him, received two shots in return, the police laterfored, honor was satisfied, the paragraph was "cancelled," and each editor had a ball extracted from under his side.

Wm. E. Hughes, another rival editor, sent his belligerent card up to Mr. Prentice during a popular excitement, and received the following reply:

"Tell Mr. Hughes that I will be down as soon as I load my pistol."

Hughes, however, unwilling to give his enemy every advantage of ground and proparation, withdraw in haste. The popular excitement at the time was in consequence of a Know-Nothing election, which, in Ludwille, was a contest of muscle more than anything else, and every prominent politician foit bound by the obligations of the party to shoot or disable some prominent man of the opposition. The day of election was a day of blood, and is yet known as "Bloody Monday" in the annals of the city. Mr. Prentice undoubtedly assisted in allaying the popular tumult, and probably saved a rival office and a very fin-Cathotic cathedral from destruction. On asveral occasions, however he has himself been compelled to flee before the wrath of the people. During the Ward riots, when Matt. Ward who murdered the school teacher, Butler, was the object of vengoance, Mr. Prentice, who defended Ward in his columns for reasons never definitely known, took horse at midnight and galloged to a place of safety. Arguments and persuasions were used to induce her to commit festicide. She said "No, I will bear my punishment as best I may. I will not commit murder."—
The man who ruined her, paid her board until after her child was born, and then he deserted her.

CHARACTER AND EFFECT OF THE LATE REVOLT.

Desperate Valor-An Astounding

Madaid, Oct. 21.—The Government has been victorious on all sides, and the Republicans are subdued, if not completely destroyed, as a party. The private history of this party, only familiar to those who form its Contrai Commutee, will explain the wild, desultory character of the outbreak so untimely, so void of any good result, and to fatal to the advancement of principles. The Democrats, combining with the Unionity at d. P. ogressite, sided to dethrone the Queen, and it was not until Prim, in spite of the agreement that the new form of government should be determined by the Corter, amounced in the columns of Le Guidels, a Paris paper, that a monarchy had been resolved upon, that a of the swinning beats and the drinking of the swinning beats and the drinking of the swinning beats and the swinni

cealing them. One young Republican in Saragessa, overpowered by numbers and ordered to give up his gun, stabbed himself to the heart with the bayonet, instead of delivering it. A handful of rebels, three or four in number, with no other arms but their daggers, attacked a battery, killed and disabled the art lierymon, and took possession of the pieces. Women poured boiling will a discalding water over the troops from the balconies, and at Valencia, women and at the barricades.

The Government has taken advantage of the situation to invest itself with dictatorial power. The Constitution is a dead letter. power. The Constitution is a dead letter, Liberal journes disappear daily under this iron rule. All meetings are prohibited; not turnal visits after midnight are sgain in full vogue. One of the most astouading productions of this reign of terror is the following proclamation of the Governor of Ceuta to the prisoners in that penal town, which, at its best, is considered the "Inflerno" of Spain. It is couched in these words:

words:

In view of the frequent quarrels between the prisoners, and the wounds constantly inflicted on each other during these quarrels, I find it conveolent to command that:

Art. 1. After the publication of this proclamation, a box shall be placed in the court of each prison, wherein in all arms whatsoever in possession of the prisoners are to be deposited. No coercion on the part of the keepers is to be exercised during this act.

Art. 2. After one hour has transpired the box is to be removed, and from the moment of its removal all prisoners found in possession of any kind of arms, even the smallest of pen-knives, will be liable to the penalties imposed in the following Articles:

Art. 3. Any prisoner found in possession of a fire-arm, or any other wespon or instament by which, in the opinion of competent judges, life could be destroyed, will be put to death.

Art. 4. Should any weapons or fire-arms be discovered in any brigade where it could not be ascertained to whom it belonged, that brigade is to be decimated, and those drawn by lot are to receive 100 blows in the court of the prision.

Art. 5. Should a prisoner be found with a piece of iron, or any other object capable of wounding another, in his possession, he is to receive 50 patos (blows with a cudgel) in the court of his prison.

It is rumored that Castellar and Figueras intend leaving for France for an indefinite length of time. Their companions censure this intention, and call it cowardice. Ohers believe in standing a ide and waiting until they can reorganize the party. The proclamation of the Republic in France, it is believed, will immediately follow the expected death of Napoleon, and the assistance of the Fre ch can be safely counted upon for liberty in Spain. This is the courted upon for liberty in Spain. This is the courted upon for liberty in Spain. This is the courted acided upon by the majority of the Federal Republicans. Gen. Prim is reported to be a growing friend of the Republicans, whose party he once called the party of the future.

taters, 17 licentiates, and 21 candidates for the ministry. On its roll are the names of 250 Churches and of 17,486 communicants. —Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

The Philadelphia Post shas been inter-viewing the Virginia raider Mosby, who is now in Philadelphia. H , said :

bins, he felt that II a body of boid, rear-cavalrymen centl be gethered together, immense amount of annuyance c-nid given the Union force, at a comparative little vink. For this purpose his troop, it organized, and from the commencem-acted in consort with the immediate of mand of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The prin pal object in view was the nectralizing the Federal posts.